



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

osophic equipment merely and with little historical training or historical sense. Indeed he often reveals a profound ignorance of some elementary fact which could be learned from any good school history. He supposes, for instance (3. 94), that an appeal to the people was allowed from the *quaestiones perpetuae* as originally constituted, but was afterwards abolished by Sulla and Caesar, whereas in fact an essential feature of these courts was that their decisions were final. He imagines further (4. 134) that *princeps* should be translated 'president', and that Augustus as *princeps* held a place closely resembling that of our President. But he is misled by the circumstance that Mr. Roosevelt chanced to be both president and *princeps*. After the fourth of March next he will no longer be president; but, if he retains the popularity which perhaps even now he possesses, he will continue to be *princeps*. In other words, the *princeps* was a political boss (cf. Munroe Smith, *Columbia Law Review*, 4. 529) who might or might not hold office. It is not strange that the Italian philosopher should fail to understand the free working of Republican institutions. His general idea that the Augustan government was a republic, though he claims it as new, is held by others; cf. Botsford *History of Rome* (1901), 210: "The republic continued in free Italy".

His lack of the critical faculty may be illustrated by his relative treatment of Antony and Octavianus. While rejecting as myth much of the scandal against the former, he accepts everything, however improbable, against the latter. "A monster incarnate, with all the hideous vices of a tyrant, cruelty, pride, luxury and treachery, Octavianus was the abomination of Italy" (3. 249). Cruel and unscrupulous he doubtless was, but "hideous vices" cannot be proved. In fact, the author accepts and rejects not according to any critical principle, but merely as his fancy or his philosophy suggests. If space allowed, many imperfections in detail could be pointed out. A work which so abounds in careless misstatements of fact, in wilful or unconscious perversions of motive, in misrepresentations of persons and events, as well as of the views of other laborers in the field, so lacking in perspective and conceived from so narrow and partial a point of view, can never take the place of Mommsen and Gibbon.

Power of imagination, fecundity of ideas and unerring literary taste form a sufficiently rare combination of excellences to assure the author fame; and in bestowing on him the degree of Doctor of Letters Columbia University has shown a just appreciation of these eminent qualities. But his intellectual kinship seems to be with the philosophic novelist rather than with the historian. Readers who are already familiar with the best histories may find in this new work useful suggestions, but to the

unsophisticated its very brilliancy will render it all the more a delusion and a snare.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

GEORGE WILLIS BOTSFORD

#### ON THE CORNELIAN LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR 67 B. C.

Ferrero, *Greatness and Decline of Rome*, 1. 194, states that "Caius Cornelius . . . proposed two exceedingly popular bills, one a law forbidding Roman citizens to lend money in the provinces, which was intended to allay the financial crisis in Italy by stopping the export of capital; another a law taking away from the Senators and bestowing upon the people the right of giving dispensations from the observance of a law".

It is well known, however, that the first law mentioned by Ferrero was proposed and carried in that year by Aulus Gabinius (see Cicero, *Att.* 5. 21. 12, 6. 2. 7). What Cornelius actually did was to propose to the Senate, not to the people, a resolution forbidding the lending of money to the official representatives (*legati*) of foreign, including dependent, states at Rome. The motive, too, is wrongly given by Ferrero. Asconius (p. 56, f., Orelli), our only source for the Cornelian proposal, tells us that the tribune had in mind (1) the excessive interest on such debts, the payment of which overburdened the provinces, (2) the base purpose for which the money was used—contemporary events proving that loans of the kind were contracted for bribing Senators and Magistrates, to bring about a favorable settlement of the business on which the *legati* had come to Rome. Lastly with reference to this proposal, Ferrero seems to assume that it was passed, whereas Asconius informs us that the Senate rejected it on the ground that it had already sufficiently provided for such cases. As regards the second Cornelian law according to Ferrero's count, Asconius states that it was proposed in the form described in the quotation above; but this measure, when blocked by tribunician intercession, was withdrawn in favor of a compromise to the effect that no dispensations should be granted by the Senate unless two hundred members were present.

These comments lead to two questions: what is the value of the kind of brilliancy typified by the extract at the head of this article? And more specifically, if a writer perverts a well-authenticated motive in favor of his hobby, how far may we trust him in the interpretation of motives, when, as in most cases, they are not supplied by the sources?

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

G. W. BOTSFORD

#### MEETING OF CLASSICAL TEACHERS AT SYRACUSE

Affiliated with the New York State Teachers' Association, whose meeting at Syracuse, December 28-

30, 1908, was largely attended, are several departmental associations, among them the Classical Teachers' Association, which was formed four years ago.

On Tuesday, December 29, the Classical Teachers' Association held two sessions at the South Side High School, Billings Park. About one hundred teachers were in attendance. The President of the Association is Dean Frank Smalley, of Syracuse University.

At the morning session Dean Smalley in his opening address discussed and emphasized the cultural and disciplinary value of the study of the Classics; he urged that the teachers of Latin and Greek in the schools of the state should represent conservatism in educational matters, and at the same time endeavor to keep abreast in the educational race; by this he meant that they should maintain, in the face of the clamor for what is new, the worth and dignity of that which is old, yet *passeth not away*, and should seek to increase, in every way possible, their skill and resourcefulness of instruction in order to make the study of the Classics distinctly vital and filled with throbbing human interest. In this connection he spoke of the advantage to be gained from an active interest in the Classical Teachers' Association; a feeling of co-operation towards desired ends, and a quickening of zeal and enthusiasm for the work of instruction.

Following Dean Smalley's address, the programme consisted of a Caesar Symposium and a Greek Symposium. To the Caesar Symposium Miss Minnie D. Crofoot, of Palmyra, contributed a discussion of The Personal Relations between Caesar and Cicero; next, Mr. Joseph P. Behm, of the North High School, Syracuse, read a very careful paper on Caesar through the Eyes of Cicero; then followed a paper by Dr. Frank E. Welles, of Geneseo Normal School, which was devoted to a discussion of Inductive Methods in the Teaching of Caesar.

At the close of the Caesar Symposium, the writer of this brief report showed four views of an Unknown Roman of the time of Cicero.

The Greek Symposium was opened by Superintendent James R. Fairgrieve, of Fulton, whose paper was on Greek in the High Schools. This paper was discussed by Principal George J. Dann, of Roslyn, a former pupil of Superintendent Fairgrieve. Professor John I. Bennett, of Union College, then read a paper on Greek in the Colleges, which was discussed by Professor H. M. Burchard, of Syracuse University. These papers of the discussions will be printed in detail in the Proceedings of the New York State Teachers' Association.

In the general discussion which followed Professor Charles Knapp, of Barnard College, spoke on the present status of Greek. It should be added at this point that the presence of Dr. Knapp at the

morning session contributed much to the general interest and enthusiasm of those present.

At the close of the morning session these officers were chosen for 1909: President, Dean Frank Smalley, of Syracuse University; Vice-President, Professor Edward Fitch, of Hamilton College; Secretary, Miss Clara B. Knapp, of the South High School, Syracuse; Executive Committee: Professor P. O. Place, Syracuse University; Professor J. I. Bennett, Union College; Miss Minnie D. Crofoot, Palmyra High School.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas* the study of the Greek language and literature is admittedly a study of the highest educational and cultural value, and

*Whereas* the cost of making adequate provision for the study of Greek in the High School is in itself trifling (in view of the fact that such provision will at most call for the services of but a single teacher) and compared with the cost of both teaching and equipment for work in sciences, is wholly negligible; and

*Whereas* there is little or no protective tariff on Greek, since Greek is commonly not required for admission to College, or required for the most highly valued degree, that of B. A.; therefore be it

*Resolved*, that it is the conviction of the Classical Teachers' Association of New York State, meeting with the New York State Teachers' Association, on December 29, 1908, that in every High School, supported in whole or in part by public funds, opportunity for the study of Greek should be afforded to all who wish to pursue such study.

At the afternoon session occurred the annual lecture for the Association. The precedent was established last year of having at the afternoon session a lecture of general interest and one to a certain extent outside of the beaten path of high school teachers. The lecture of this year was by Dr. Knapp, of Barnard College, whose subject was the Roman Theater. The lecture was indeed most interesting. Dr. Knapp illustrated by carefully chosen slides his scholarly treatment of the subject. P. O. PLACE

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

### THE NEW YORK LATIN CLUB

The second luncheon of The New York Latin Club will take place on Saturday, February 27, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-Sixth street, New York City. The meeting will be addressed by Professor John C. Kirtland, of Phillips Exeter Academy. Professor Kirtland is expected to set forth his impressions of the great English schools, which he has recently visited.

Tickets for this luncheon are seventy-five cents each; they may be obtained from Mr. J. Clarence Smith, 430 Fourth street, Brooklyn.

The third and last luncheon will be held on Saturday, May 22; at that time Professor Samuel Ball Platner, of Western Reserve University, will speak.